









AN  
HISTORIC TOUR

A PILGRIMAGE  
TO THE BIRTHPLACE  
OF AMERICAN LIBERTY  
AND THE HOMES OF  
OUR FOREMOST  
: : AUTHORS : :



An Historic Tour  
A PILGRIMAGE  
to the Birthplace of  
American Liberty,  
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Foremost Authors

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY FOR  
BUSCH'S AUTO TOURS

HUDSON PRINTING COMPANY  
146 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.

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OUR tour begins at Park Square, the starting point of the British Troops on the 19th of April, 1775, when they made their famous expedition to Lexington and Concord.

Here may be seen the Emancipation Group—representing Abraham Lincoln freeing the slaves. This statue is a copy of the one in Lincoln Square, Washington, D. C., and was presented to the city of Boston in 1879 by the Hon. Moses Kimball.

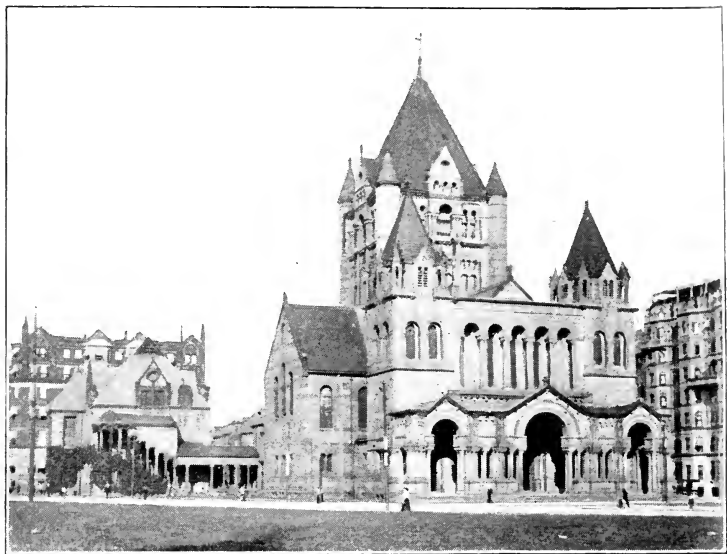
Ahead, is Boston Common, the oldest public park in America, covering an area of forty-eight acres. It was the camping ground of the British Troops for six years preceding the Evacuation of Boston.

The Public Gardens are under perfect cultivation and horticultural development and contain a large and valuable collection of plants, also several beautiful statues including a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Washington, the largest in the United States; also a monument commemorating the discovery of ether, as an anaesthetic.

Opposite the Public Gardens is the Arlington Street Unitarian Church, noted throughout New England for its chimes and choir. It was presided over for many years by William Ellery Channing, the celebrated Unitarian divine, a statue of whom may be seen opposite the church.

On the corner of Berkeley and Boylston Streets is the Berkeley Building known as the daylight building. The building of the Boston Society of Natural History on the opposite corner contains a mounted specimen of almost every known animal and bird and a library of five thousand volumes. Next are two of the ten buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recognized as the finest technical school in

the United States. The first is the Rogers Building, named after the founder of the Institute. The next, the Walker Building, was named for a former president of the Institute.



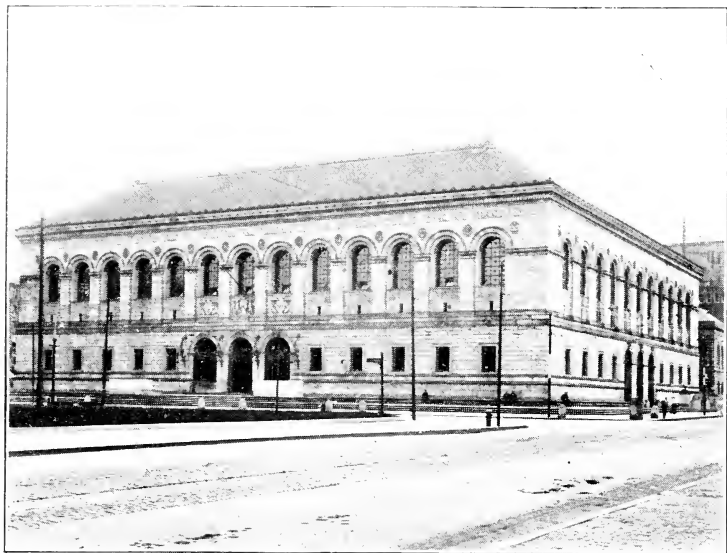
RECTORY

TRINITY CHURCH. COPLEY SQ. BOSTON

We next enter Copley Square, named for the famous artist, John Singleton Copley. To the left is Trinity Church and Rectory, designed by Henry H. Richardson, and presided over for twenty consecutive years by the beloved Philips Brooks, whose statue may be seen in front of the church.

Just beyond the church is the Hotel Westminster, having the only roof cafe in New England. Next on the left is the new Copley Plaza Hotel standing on the site of the old Museum of Fine Arts.

The granite building is the Boston Public Library designed by Stanford White. It is the second largest circulating library in the United States and in addition to its magnificent collection of books it contains many noted paintings by



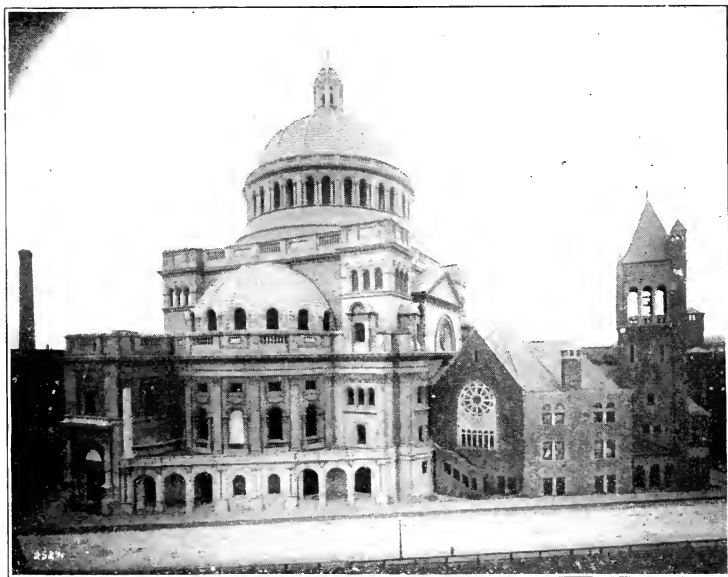
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

famous masters, including the Holy Grail by Abbey, the Flight of Time by Eliott and some of Sargent's best work.

To the right is the New Old South Church; built in 1875 to take the place of the Old South Meeting House. This building is modelled after the Mosque of Omar and has the highest tower in the city, standing two hundred and forty eight feet high and five degrees out of perpendicular owing to the settling of the made land on which it stands.

The Boston University College of Liberal Arts on the left was formerly the Harvard Medical School Building.

Looking to the left across the New York Central train yards can be seen Mechanic's Pavilion the home of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association of which Paul Revere was the first president. Its two Exhibition Halls,—Paul Revere and Talbot—cover an area of four and one-half acres. It is here all the large conventions and fairs are held.



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TEMPLE.

"THE MOTHER CHURCH"

Looking still further beyond the yards we see the large, granite dome of the new Christian Science Temple founded by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. It was built at a cost of \$2,000,000.

The top of the dome stands three feet higher than Bunker Hill Monument, being 224 feet above the sidewalk. This church has a full set of Chinese chimes. The small church with the square tower is the mother church of Christian Science.

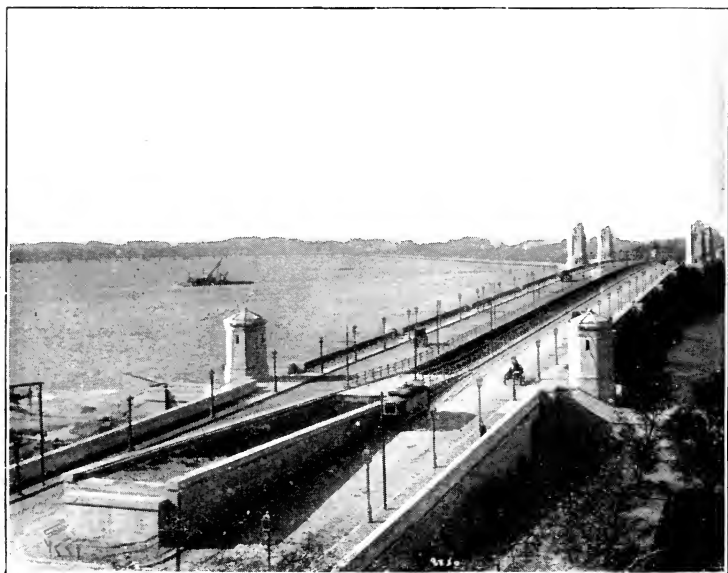
The brick building with the granite trimmings on the right is the home of the Boston Tennis Club and contains the finest indoor tennis courts in the world.

Ahead, may be obtained a glimpse of the Back Bay Fens extending for a distance of thirty miles in and (out) about the city. In the Fens are located Mrs. Jack Gardner's famous Venetian Palace; Simmons College for Young Ladies; the new Boston Museum of fine Arts; the new Harvard Medical and Dental Schools; the new Boston Grand Opera House; Fenway Park the home of the Red Sox and other public and private buildings.

We now turn into Massachusetts Avenue extending from the water front in Dorchester to Concord a distance of twenty six miles. We next cross Commonwealth Avenue, the finest street in New England. It is 228 feet wide from curb to curb. In the center of the street on the left is a statue of Leif Ericson, sometimes called Eric the Red, who was supposed to have landed on these shores in the year 1000. The statue was designed by Miss Anne Whitney.

In the distance are the hotels Puritan and Somerset. This is the Back Bay section of Boston and is for the most part all made land. We are now approaching the Harvard Bridge which spans the Charles River, connecting Boston with Cambridge. The river at this point is almost half a mile wide. It is here the Harvard crews practice and hold some of their races. In the distance on the left is Corey Hill, the

beauty spot of Brookline, the richest town of its size in the United States; the marble building with the five domes is the Temple Israel.



THE NEW \$4,000,000 WEST BOSTON BRIDGE, (RESERVATION IN THE CENTRE FOR CAMBRIDGE SUBWAY TRAINS)

The bridge seen to the right with the four granite towers is the new West Boston Bridge built jointly by the cities of Boston and Cambridge at a cost of \$4,000,000. In the distance the tall granite shaft is Bunker Hill monument. The corner stone was laid in 1825 by Gen. Lafayette. It was completed 18 years later, the oration being delivered by Daniel Webster. In the monument are 6700 tons of Quincy Granite

built at a cost of \$170,000. The top is reached by 294 steps and is 221 feet high. On the Cambridge side of the river is the Shoe and Leather Exposition Building now used as automobile repair shops. On the left is Riverbank Court, the largest apartment hotel in New England, containing seven hundred rooms and one thousand windows.

We now enter Cambridge, a city by itself with a population of over 104,000. It is said to be the largest city in the world without a hotel, theatre, daily newspaper or a bar-room.

In a few moments we shall reach the grounds and buildings of Harvard University. Harvard was founded in 1636 by a party of graduates from Cambridge University in England. Among the number was John Harvard for whom the college was named. He died one year later, in 1637, leaving to the infant university his entire library of 360 volumes and half his fortune. The college today has an enrollment of about 5000 students and a working capital of over \$10,000,000. It consists of 17 distinct departments, exclusive of laboratory, dormitories and museums. Its three museums are the finest in the country.

The Agassiz Museum contains the only collection of glass models of flowers in existence. They were made by Prof. Blaschka in the northern part of Germany.

At the junction of Harvard and Quincy Streets is Harvard Union, the largest social organization of the college. Here the two college papers, the *Crimson* and the *Lampoon* are published. The first gate on the right is the Roosevelt gate given by the class of 1880 of which the ex-president was a member.

The new Widener Library, the fourth largest in the World, erected at a cost of over two million dollars, by the

Widener family of Philadelphia, in memory of Harry Elkins Widener of the class of 1907, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster.

The next granite building is Boylston Hall, the chemical Laboratory. The old yellow wooden building on the right is the Wadsworth House, built in 1726. It was the headquarters of Gen. Washington during his encampment in Cambridge and the house in which all Harvard presidents lived from the time of Wadsworth to Edward Everett, and is now used as a dormitory by the students. The tablet on the sidewalk on the right, marks the site of the fourth meeting house in Cambridge, in which Washington worshipped in 1775, and where Lafayette was welcomed in 1824.

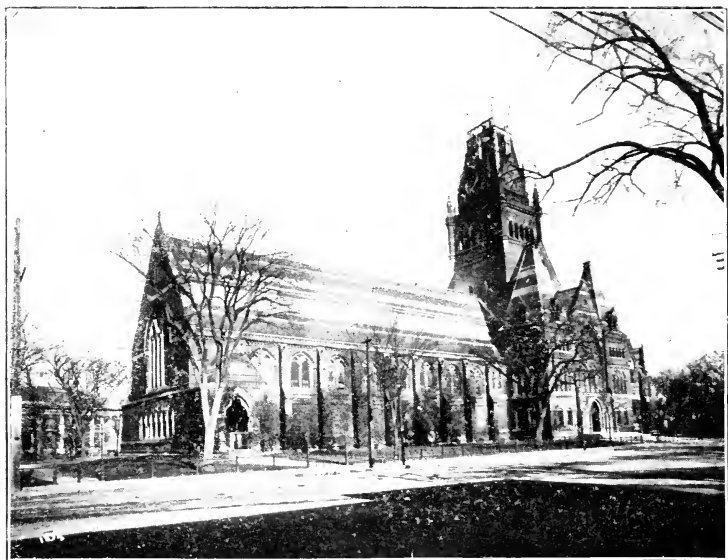
The building on the corner is Dane Hall, the old law school. We are now in Harvard Square, the financial centre of Cambridge. Mathews Hall to the right is the largest dormitory within the enclosure. The gate ahead on the right is Harvard Gate, the main entrance to the University. On this side of the gate is Massachusetts Hall, on the other side is Harvard Hall. These are the two oldest halls within the enclosure. They were used as barracks by Washington's troops.

The ivy-covered building in the fore-ground is Holden Chapel, in which the first religious exercises were held. On the right hand corner is the Phillips Brooks House, in which each religious denomination has the use of one room.

The building surmounted by the clock is Memorial Hall, Harvard's most prominent building, erected to the memory of the students who lost their lives in the Civil War. It contains a Banquet Hall in which 1400 students eat their meals daily, the ceremony is called "feeding the animals"; also the



Saunders's Theatre, in which the commencement exercises are held. Here may be seen the finest stained glass window in the world, designed by Sarah Whitman of Philadelphia. On the corner is the Hemenway Gymnasium. The red granite building is Austin Hall, the new law school.



MEMORIAL HALL AND SAUNDERS' THEATRE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

On the lawn will be seen two tablets. The one nearest the auto marks the spot where General Prescott took command of 1500 Continentals and after prayer by Pres. Langdell, marched to Bunker Hill on the night of June 16, 1775. The further one marks the birthplace of Oliver Wendell Holmes. The next to the right is Hastings Hall, another dormitory.

The cannon about the soldiers monument on the common were captured at Fort Ticonderoga by Col. Ethan Allen, and were used in the evacuation of Boston by Gen. Washington.

The statue seen is that of Charles Sumner, the famous Abolitionist. To the left is the old Newtowne burial ground referred to by Longfellow as "God's Acre." Here are the graves of eight Harvard presidents, also the old mile stone showing the distance to Boston to be eight miles. This is explained by the circuitous route then necessary.

Adjoining the cemetery is Christ Church, the oldest in Cambridge, built in 1760, and occupied by the Continental troops in 1775. The organ pipes in this church were melted into bullets and used by the Continental troops. Beyond the Church are the buildings of Radcliffe College, for the higher education of women.

In the center of the street (within the enclosure) is the Washington Elm, under which Washington first took command of the American Army, July 3, 1775.

The statue on the common to the right is that of John Bridge, the first settler in Cambridge and supervisor of the first public school.

We will in a moment pass a tablet against the fence on the left marking the spot where four American citizens were killed by the retreating British, April 19, 1775. Crossing the little brook we pass into the town of Arlington which in olden times was known as Menotomy. This town contributed largely in men and money towards the cause of the Revolution. It has a population of about 12,000 and is famous for its market gardens. On reaching the little church on the right by looking slightly to the rear on the hill may be seen

Tufts College. The next tablet passed on the right marks the site of the Old Black Horse Tavern, where the Committee of Safety met in 1775.

We next enter Arlington Center. The granite monument on the right is in memory of the men of Arlington who lost their lives in the Civil War. The old yellow building on the right is the old Cooper Tavern. Here Jabez Wyman and Jason Winship were killed by British soldiers April 19, 1775. The road next to the tavern is the original one over which Paul Revere returned to the county road after having passed through Charlestown, Somerville and Medford. From here we follow the exact route taken by Paul Revere.

The church ahead on the left is the third church of the first parish of Arlington, organized in 1733; the tablet in front of the church marks the spot where the old men of Menotomy captured a convoy of 18 British soldiers with supplies intended for the British at Lexington.

The sandstone building is the Robbins Memorial Library, Beyond is the new Town Hall, given by the Robbins heirs; the bronze statue represents the Hunter; the large brick building is the Arlington High School; the tablet on the sidewalk to the left marks the site of the house of Jason Russell where he and the eleven other Americans were captured, disarmed and killed by the retreating British, April 19, 1775.

The old-fashioned building ahead on the right with the odd shaped blinds was the second church of Arlington. The

next point of interest is known as the "Foot of the Rocks," the tablet on the boulder is in memory of Edward Wellington, a commissioned officer in the War of 1812.

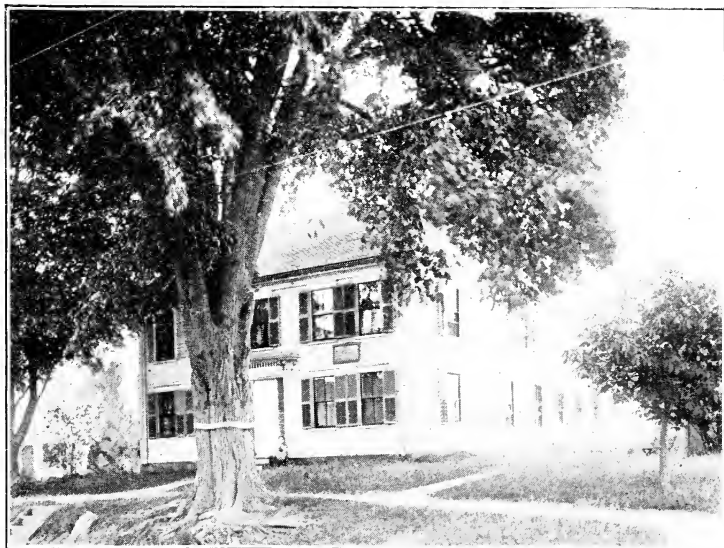


FOOT OF THE ROCKS

We next reach Arlington Heights. We will in a moment cross the boundary line of Arlington and Lexington.

Lexington was settled in 1693 and was formerly a parish of Cambridge known as the Cambridge Farms, incorporated in 1713, and has today a population of less than 6000. The yellow frame building is known as the Lexington Inn. Next is the old East Lexington Burying Ground, dating back to 1695; as was customary in olden times that tomb-stones face

the setting sun The small square tablet in the square to the left marking the spot where Benj. Wellington, a Lexington Minute Man was captured and disarmed by the British soldiers early in the morning of April 19, 1775. The frame building with the columns on the right is the Emerson Hall. Here Ralph Waldo Emerson and Dr. Follen preached, before the construction of the little church beyond, which is the Follen Unitarian Church.



THE HOME OF JONATHAN HARRINGTON, LEXINGTON, MASS.  
LAST SURVIVOR OF LEXINGTON BATTLE

On the lawn ahead on the right, is a white house with a tablet; this was the home of Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the Battle of Lexington, born here in 1758 and died here in 1854 at the age of 96. He was the youngest of

the patriots at the Battle of Lexington and at Lafayette's reception in 1824. The large Elm tree ahead on the right was planted by the father of the last survivor of the battle of Lexington, in 1732.

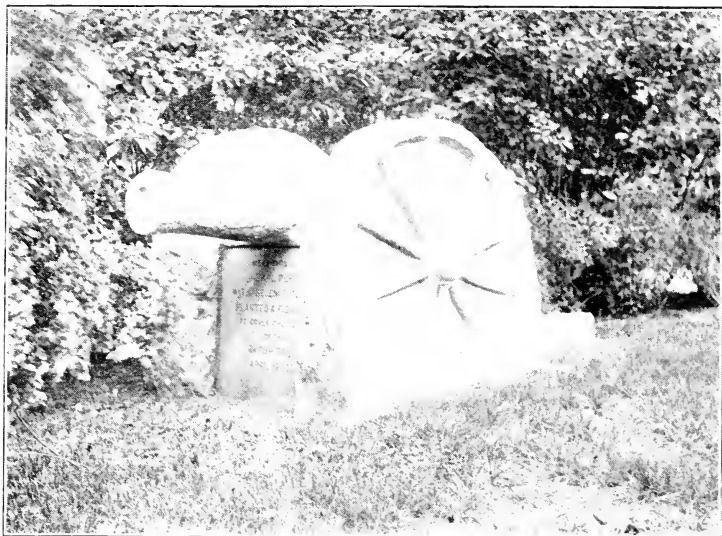
The next point of interest is an old-fashioned house on



MUNROE TAVERN. LEXINGTON, MASS., BUILT 1695.

the left known as the Monroe Tavern, built in 1695, used as headquarters and hospital by Earl Percy on April 19, 1775. Washington was entertained here Nov. 15, 1789, on his last New England tour. The small tablet under the tree on the left marks the spot where Earl Percy burned several build-

ings; on the hill to the south he had planted one of his field pieces commanding the approaches to the village. Earl Percy was sent out from Boston by Gen. Gage with reinforcements, numbering about 1000, to cover the retreat of Major Pitcairn, from Concord Bridge. He met the retreating British on these hills known as the hills of East Lexington, and here the British made their first successful stand



STONE CANNON, LEXINGTON, MASS.

of the day. It has been admitted by the British that if they had not been re-inforced here, none of them would have reached Boston alive; as it was, the British loss during the day was 65 killed, 176 wounded and 27 missing; while the American loss was 49 killed, 36 wounded and 5 missing.

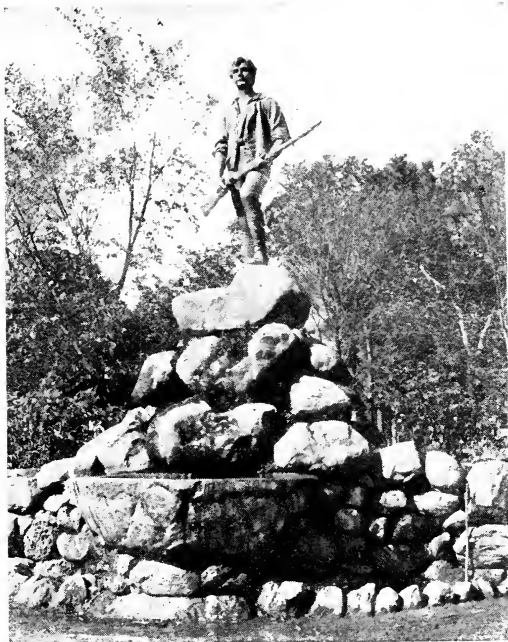
The stone cannon on the lawn of the Lexington High School to the right marks the location of the other of Earl

Percy's field pieces. Several shots were fired from this cannon, one of them penetrating the meeting house on Lexington Green. The frame building with the large veranda some distance ahead on the right was the Massachusetts building at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. The building was torn down, brought here in sections and is now used as a Keeley Institute. Just beyond is the town hall of Lexington, where Henry Sandham's famous painting of the battle entitled "The Dawn of Liberty" is on exhibition.

We are now approaching the Village Green where the battle of Lexington took place. On reaching the Green the British soldiers found the Americans arranged in line of battle. The Minute Men numbered about 40 while the British headed by Major Pitcairn numbered almost 800. Major Pitcairn dashing into the centre of the Minute Men, exclaimed, "Disperse, ye damn Yankee Dogs," and fired his pistol into the face of one of the Minute Men killing him on the spot. With that there was a general firing from along the line of the British on the road and 7 Americans were killed. The British then hastened on to Concord. Directly ahead is the large, bronze statue of Capt. John Parker, who commanded the Lexington Minute Men. The statue was designed by H. H. Kitson of Boston and unveiled on April 19, 1900 by Capt. Parker's grandson. It surmounts a drinking fountain and was presented to the town by Francis Brown Hayes.

Pulpit Rock in the rear of the statue marks the site of the first meeting houses in Lexington, all of which were burned.





CAPTAIN PARKER STATUE

# PULPIT ROCK

Site of the first three meeting houses in Lexington

I.

Built 1692 When the town was a parish of Cambridge.

II.

Built 1713 on the incorporation of Lexington.

III.

Built 1794 Burned 1846.

# PASTORATES.

BENJAMIN EASTERBROOK	-	-	-	1692-1697
JOHN HANCOCK	-	-	-	1698-1752

JONAS CLARK	-	-	-	-	-	1755-1805
AVERY WILLIAMS	-	-	-	-	-	1807-1815
CHARLES BRIGGS	-	-	-	-	-	1819-1835
WILLIAM J. SWEET	-	-	-	-	-	1836-1839
JASON WHITMAN	-	-	-	-	-	1845-1846

Paul Revere on the night of his famous ride took the first road ahead on the right, Hancock street to the Hancock-Clark House where Samuel Adams and John Hancock were sleeping that night. A price had been set on the heads of these "Arch-rebels" who in fear of being seized by Gen. Gage if they returned to Boston, were secretly stopping at the parsonage of the Lexington minister, Jonas Clarke, after the adjourning of the second Provincial Congress in Concord. After arousing Adams and Hancock he returned to the Village Green and rang the bell which hung in Belfry Tower where the flag pole now stands. He was then joined by William Dawes of Boston and Dr. Samuel Prescott of Concord and made his way over the old county road toward Concord. The Minute Men assembled soon after the alarm was rung, but the British not being in sight, were disbanded and they adjourned to the old Buchanan Tavern, the old building seen among the trees on the right, and there they spent the remainder of the night. They were re-assembled on the Green at six o'clock on the morning of the 19th and took up their line of battle from the large boulder on the Green to the mound and monument. This boulder marks the "line of the



LINE OF THE MINUTE MEN

Minute Men." On it is the famous command of Capt. Parker, "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war let it begin here."

The ivy covered monument on the Green was erected in memory of the seven men killed on Lexington Green and is probably the oldest memorial to the Revolution in the country. The inscription on the monument was written by the Rev. Jonas Clarke, who was pastor of Lexington at the time of the battle and reads as follows:

Sacred to Liberty & the Rights of mankind  
The Freedom & Independence of America  
Sealed & defended with the blood of her sons

This monument is erected  
By the inhabitants of Lexington,  
Under the patronage & at the expense of  
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
To the memory of their Fellow Citizens  
*Ensign Robert Munroe, Messrs. Jonas Parker, Caleb Harrington*  
*Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington and John Brozen*  
Of Lexington & *Asahel Porter* of Woburn  
Who fell on this field, the first Victims to the  
Sword of British Tyranny & Oppression  
On the morning of the ever memorable  
Nineteenth of April An Dom 1775  
The Die was cast  
The Blood of these Martyrs  
In the cause of God & their Country  
Was the Cement of the Union of these States, then  
Colonies & gave the spring to the spirit, Firmness  
And Resolution of their Fellow Citizens  
They rose as one man to revenge their brethren's  
Blood & at the point of the sword, to assert &  
Defend their native Rights  
They nobly dar'd to be free!!  
The contest was long, bloody & affecting  
Righteous Heaven approved the solemn appeal;  
Victory crowned their arms; and  
The Peace, Liberty & Independence of the United  
States of America, was their glorious Reward.  
*Built in the year 1799*

The yellow building between Hancock and Bedford streets is known as Historic Hall, was built in 1828 as the Lexington Academy; here on July 4, 1839, was opened the first normal school in America with three pupils. Opposite the head of the Green on our right we pass "the house of Jonathan Harrington, who, wounded on the common by the British, dragged himself to the door and died at his wife's feet"

The meeting house on our right is the fourth church of the first parish of Lexington. The top step of this church is on an equal level above the sea with the top of Bunker Hill Monument.

We now return to the road which Paul Revere and the British Troops took on the way from Lexington to Concord. This is Massachusetts Avenue, the old county road. The next point of interest is Rally Bluff. Here on their retreat from Concord Bridge the British officers endeavored to rally their men, but after a sharp fight they were driven from the hill in great confusion by the Americans and retreated to Fiske Hill beyond. The road now leads us through North Lincoln. The large tablet in the stone wall on the right marks the cow pasture where Paul Revere was captured by the British scouts. Dr. Samuel Prescott who accompanied him on his ride mounted a stone wall, escaped the British scouts and by a path known to himself reached Concord and warned the Minute Men of that town. Paul Revere was carried to Lexington by the patrol but no papers being found on his person to convict him he was released.

At this point on the old Concord road, as it was then, ended the midnight ride of Paul Revere. He had at about 2 o'clock of the morning of April 19, 1775, the night being clear, and the moon in its third quarter, got thus far on

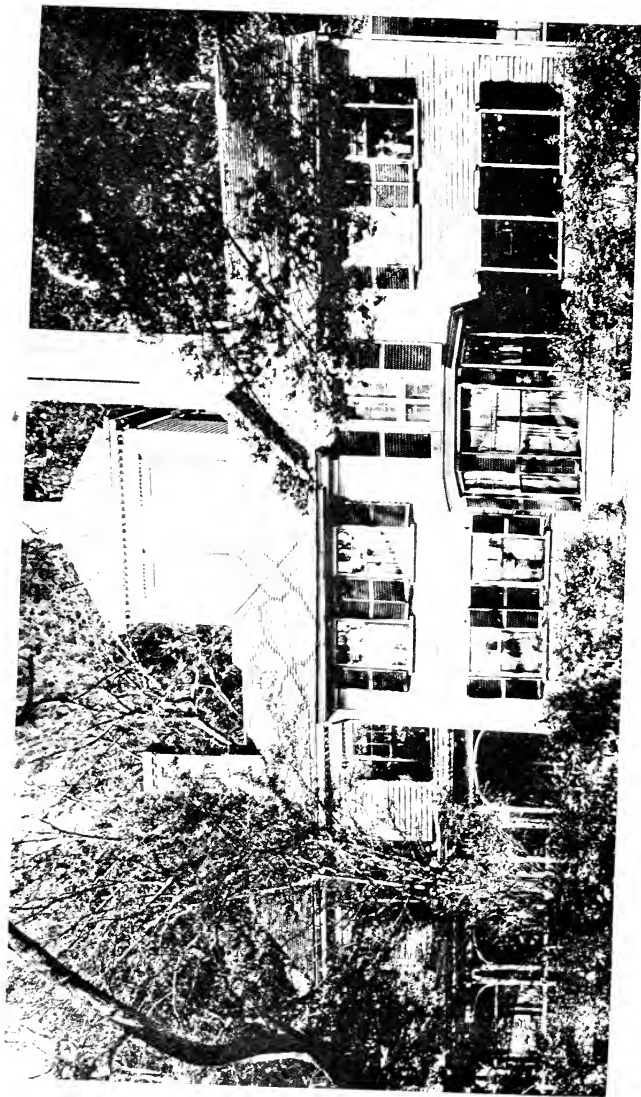
his way from Lexington to Concord, alarming the inhabitants as he went, when he and his companions William Dawes of Boston and Dr. Samuel Prescott of Concord, were suddenly halted by a British patrol who had stationed themselves at the bend of the road. Dawes turning back made his escape, Prescott clearing the stone wall and following a path known to him through the low ground, regained the highway at a point further on and gave the alarm at Concord. Revere tried to reach the neighboring wood but was intercepted by a party of officers accompanying the patrol, detained and kept in arrest. Presently he was carried by the patrol back to Lexington and there released and that morning joined Hancock and Adams. Three men of Lexington, Sanderson, Brown and Loring stopped at an earlier hour of the night by the same patrol, were also taken back with Revere.

We are now within the town limits of Concord. Concord was settled in 1635, five years after Boston and is the oldest English town in America settled above tide water. The turn in the road ahead on the right is known as Merriam's Corner, as the tablet on the corner reads:

"The British troops, retreating from the Old North Bridge were here attacked in flank by the men of Concord and neighboring towns, and driven under a hot fire to Charlestown."

The little white building on our right is the Grapevine cottage, the home of Ephraim Wales Bull, the originator of the Concord Grape. Beside the cottage, under the trellis may be seen the first Concord Grapevine planted in 1853.

The many-gabled house next on our right is "The Wayside" where Hawthorne spent the last twelve years of his life. Here he wrote "Tanglewood Tales," "Septimus Felton" and the "Marble Faun." The "Wayside" is now owned by Mrs.



"WAYSIDE," THE HOME OF HAWTHORNE, CONCORD, MASS.

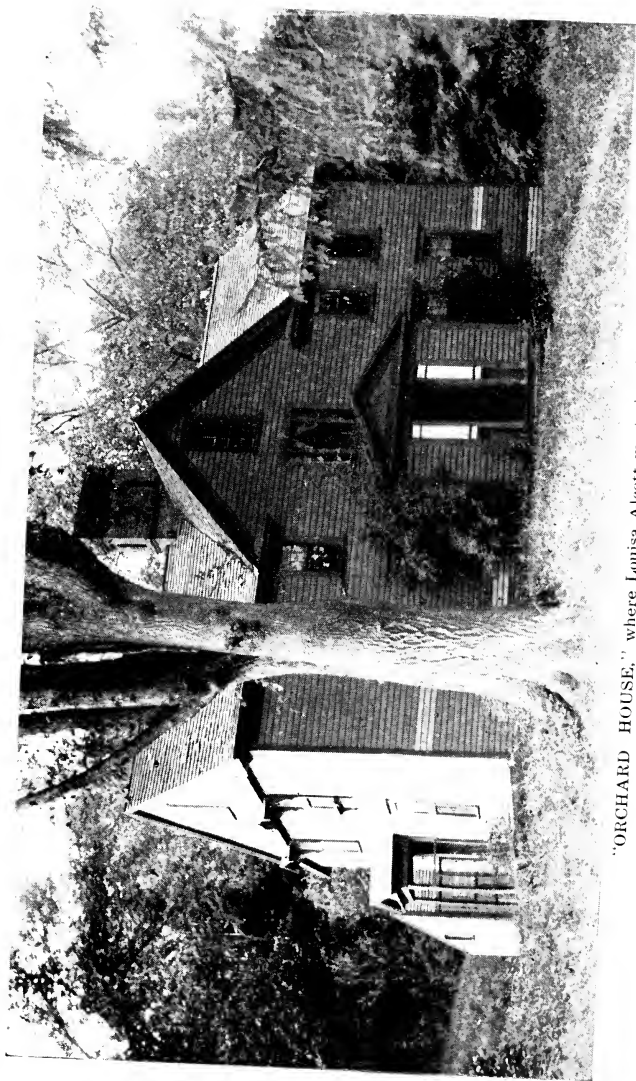
Lothrop, the widow of the Boston publisher, Daniel Lothrop. She, under the name of Margaret Sidney, wrote "The Five Little Peppers and How They Grew."

The tablet in the woods on our right marks Hawthorne's favorite path to the study which he had constructed in a mammoth pine tree on the top of the ridge. The outer row of trees are English Larches and were imported by Hawthorne from Liverpool when he was United States Consul to that port. Next on the right is the "Orchard House" the home of Louisa May Alcott. Here she wrote "Little Women" The large trees in front of the house she called her Sentinel trees, beneath which she wrote many of her works. In the rear the small wooden building is the School of Philosophy, established by Amos Bronson Alcott in 1879.

The next house was the home of Dr. Samuel Prescott who accompanied Paul Revere on his famous ride and who gave the alarm in Concord. Over the hill on the left among the pines is Lake Walden on the shores of which Thoreau built his hut and wrote his famous book "Walden." The large white house among the trees on our left was the home of Ralph Waldo Emerson for forty-seven years. Here he wrote most of his works. The lower right hand corner room was his library and study. This room is in the same condition in which the author left it. He died in the upper left hand corner room in 1882. The house was the home of his daughter Miss Ellen Emerson until she died in February, 1909. It is now owned by Dr. Edward Emerson and is occupied by Concord school teachers.

The red building on our right is the home of the Concord Antiquarian Society. One room is devoted exclusively to Thoreau relics; here also is the sword of Col. James Barrett





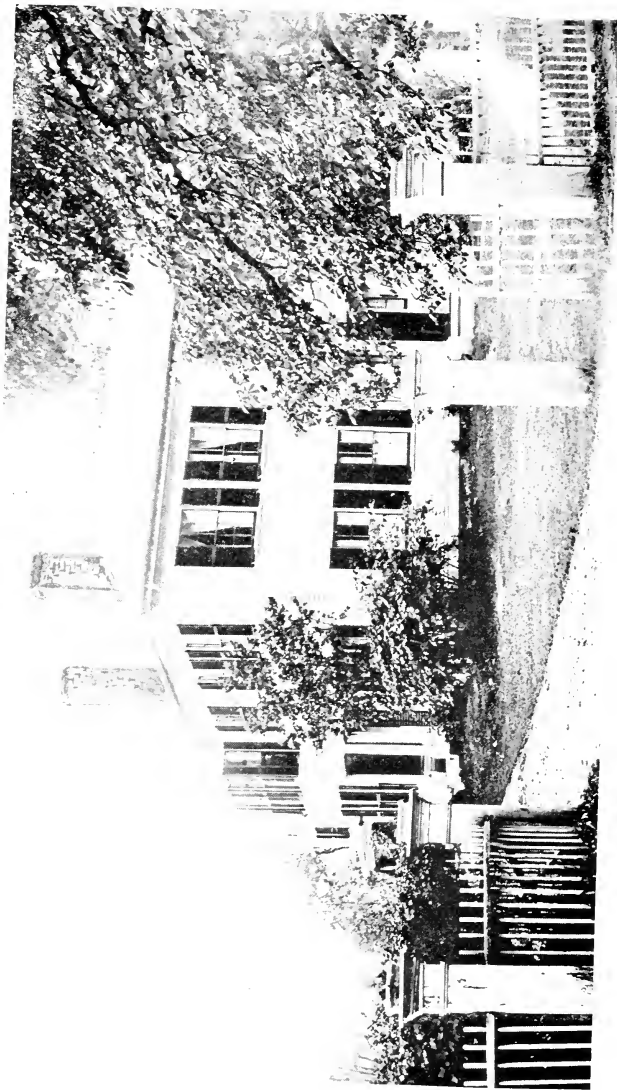
"ORCHARD HOUSE," where Louisa Alcott wrote her famous stories

who led the fight at the bridge. The meeting house on the left is the second church of the first parish of Concord, built in 1900 to replace the old building, which was built in 1712, and burned to the ground April 12, 1900. In the old church was held the First Provincial Congress of Delegates from the towns of Massachusetts. This assembly was held on Oct. 11, 1774, with John Hancock as president. By its acts it paved the way for the Revolution and organized the Militia companies that were afterwards nicknamed Minute Men, from the wording of the clause which stated that they were to be ready for war at a minute's notice.

Adjoining the church, is the Old Wright Tavern built in 1747. It was the headquarters of the Minute Men long before the war broke out; here the patriotic agitators held forth nightly and over their tankards discussed the conflict that was sure to come. On the 19th of April, 1775, it was the headquarters of the British officers; here Major Pitcairn made his famous boast while stirring his toddy, that he would "stir the blood of the d—— Yankees that day." The old Tavern some years ago was purchased by two public spirited men, Reuben Rice and Judge Rockwood Hoar, who presented it to the First Parish Church that it may be preserved and always kept as a tavern.

This house is well worth a short visit for here in addition to its historic relics, including the original bar are the following legends:

The legend tells that in this house  
The silver of the church  
Was hidden in a keg of soap  
Away from British search,  
Certain it is her ancient creed  
So guarded sacred things,  
That to her solemn verities  
No "soft soap" ever clings.



THE HOME OF EMERSON — Where he lived from 1835 until his death in 1882

One Brown once kept the Tavern Wright,  
and a brave man was he,  
For in the Boston Tea Party, he helped to  
pour the tea.  
This fact is chiselled on his stone, and  
grave stones never lie,  
But always speak the living truth just as  
do you and I.

On the hill to the right opposite the tavern is the old hill burying ground, the oldest cemetery in town, containing the remains of the early settlers of Concord, and many of the patriots of the Revolution. The oldest headstone with a date that is legible is 1677. Adjoining the cemetery is St. Bernard's Church. We now enter Monument Square. The large granite monument was erected in memory of the Concord men who lost their lives in the Civil War. The large elm tree in the square on the right is known as the Town Elm under which the townspeople held their meetings during the Revolution. Here the Reverend William Emerson addressed the Minute Men on the morning of April 19, 1775 exhorting them to stand firm for their liberty. On April 19, 1812, Dr. William Emerson, a son of the former, addressed the Concord soldiers before their departure for the second war with Great Britain. April 19, 1861, just forty-nine years later, Ralph Waldo Emerson addressed the Concord soldiers under the tree before their departure for the South, and again April 19, 1898, on the eve of the Spanish-American War Dr. Edward Emerson performed the same patriotic duty as his ancestors.

The large boulder on the end of the Green to the left was erected in memory of three Concord young men who lost their lives in the invasion of Porto Rico.



OLD WRIGHT TAVERN, built in 1747 was the headquarters of the Patriots in the early morning of April 19th, 1775  
Later in the day occupied by the British Officers

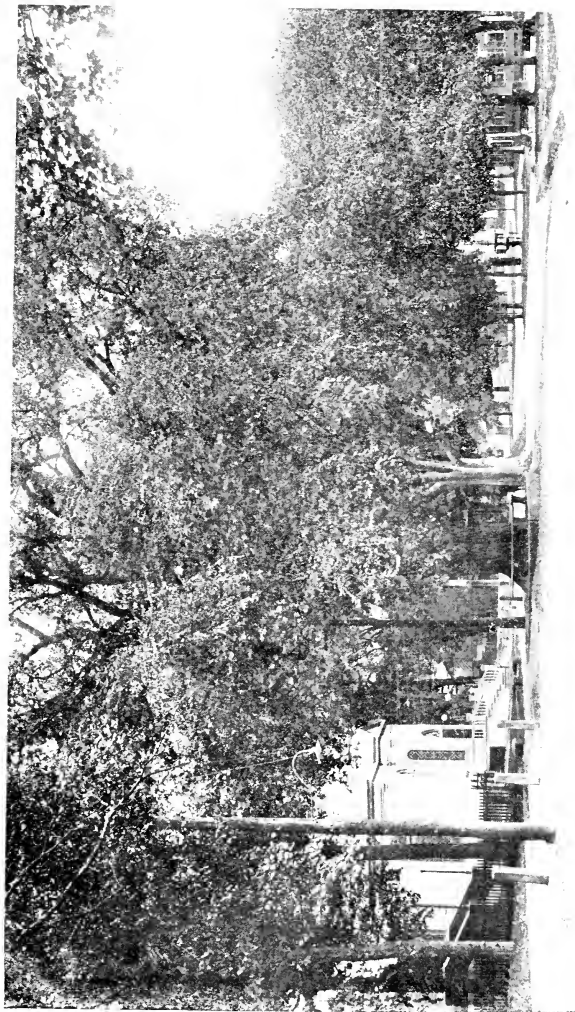
The tablet across the square on the left marks the site of the first town hall which was burned by the British.

We are now on Monument street over which the British soldiers marched on their way to the North Bridge. The large yellow house on the right is the Elisha Jones house, built in 1644, better known as the house with the bullet hole. In the ell part of the house may be seen a bullet hole made by a British



THE OLD NORTH BRIDGE, CONCORD, MASS.

soldier retreating from the North Bridge. The plate glass was placed over the hole to prevent tourists from carrying it away. Almost opposite the Jones House is the Old Manse, made famous by Hawthorne's "Mosses from an old Manse." The house was built in 1764 for the Rev. Wm. Emerson, the grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Here Ralph Waldo



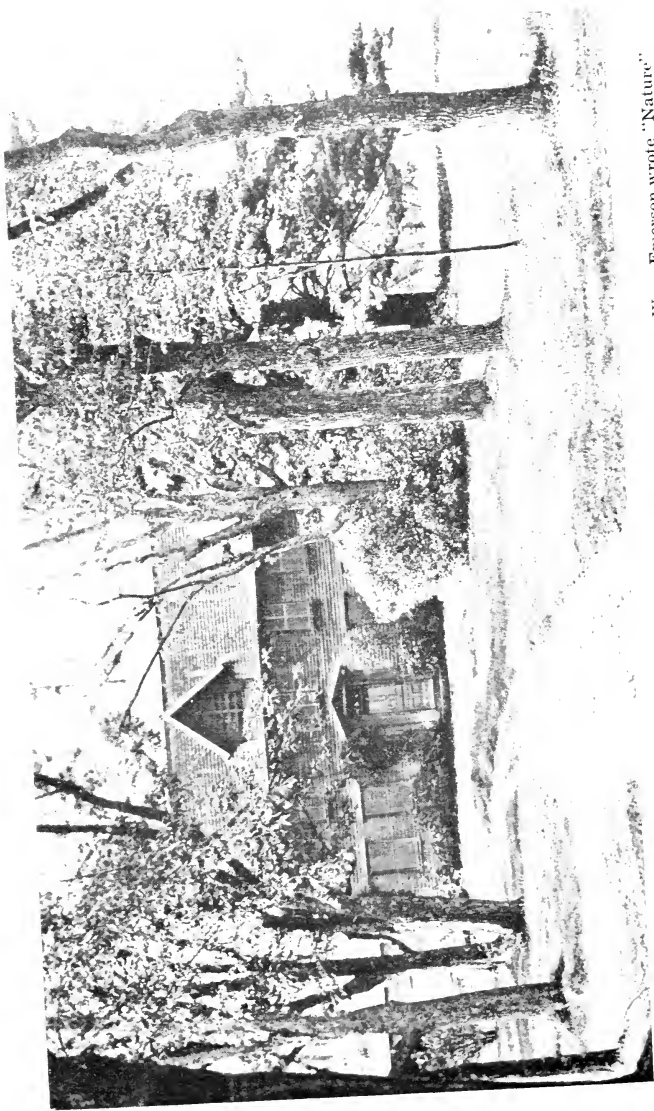
### THE CONCORD ELM

Under this tree were the stocks and whipping post in Colonial days, and here Town Meetings were held before the Town boasted of a Town House.

Emerson wrote his "Nature." Nathaniel Hawthorne lived here from 1842 to 1846. In his opening chapters of "The Mosses from an old Manse" Hawthorne gives a fine description of the interior as well as the surroundings, making special mention of the two mammoth gate posts of rough hewn stone, as well as the avenue of trees. The Reverend Emerson, after addressing the men under the town Elm, retired to his study in the Old Manse and prayed that there be no blood shed, when he was roused from his prayers by the firing of musketry. Looking out of the window of the study he saw the red coats retreating from the causeway carrying with them several of the wounded British soldiers, leaving two of their dead comrades behind them.

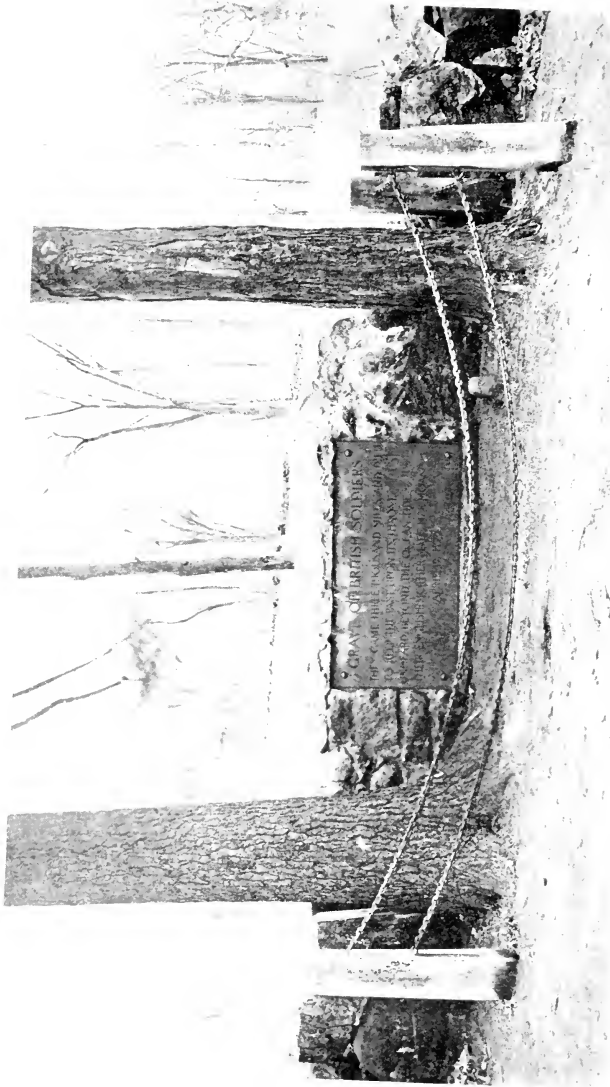
We now enter the battle ground of Concord, the most sacred spot in America. "Here on the 19th of April, 1775, was made the first forcible resistance to British aggression. On the opposite bank stood the American Militia. Here stood the invading army and on this spot the first of the enemy fell in the war of that Revolution which gave independence to these United States. In gratitude to God and in the love of Freedom this monument was erected in 1836." Just beside the monument near the stone wall are the graves of the two British soldiers killed by the first fire of the Minute Men. On the opposite bank of the Concord river is the statue of the Minute Man marking the position of the Americans. This statue, considered one of the finest bronze statues in America, was designed by Daniel C. French, and moulded from cannon that were used in the war of 1812. It was unveiled on April 19, 1875, on the 100th anniversary of the Concord fight by Gen. Grant, then President of the United States, his cabinet and the Governors of the six New England States.





"OLD MANSE"

Built by Emerson's Grandfather just before the Revolutionary War—Emerson wrote "Nature" and Hawthorne wrote "Mosses from an Old Manse" while living here.



GRAVE OF BRITISH SOLDIERS, BATTLE GROUND, CONCORD, MASS.  
"They came three thousand miles and died, To keep the past upon its throne;  
Unheard beyond the ocean tide, Their English Mother made her moan."

April 19, 1775



### BATTLE MONUMENT

Marks the spot where the British stood and fought on the 19th, of April, 1775  
Bridge and Statue in the distance

The oration of the day was delivered by Geo. Wm. Curtis, an address was made by Ralph Waldo Emerson and a poem read by James Russell Lowell. The inscription on the base is one of the stanzas of Emerson's Concord Hymn and follows:

By the rude bridge that  
arched the flood,  
Their flag to April's  
breeze unfurled,  
Here once the embattled  
farmers stood,  
And fired the shot heard  
round the world.

“The Minute Man speaks not to Americans only, but he speaks to the whole race of men in all times and all places. He stands there as the universal embodiment of human freedom. He represents the everlasting protest of mankind against tyranny and oppression. If those mute lips and that heroic attitude say anything, they say this, which, in feeble and less articulate tones, men have been trying to say throughout all the ages, that the individual life is God-given and inviolate.”



**STATUE OF THE MINUTE MAN**  
Marks the stand of the Patriots on the 19th, of April 1775

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THE LITTLE SHOP BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD  
At the Old North Bridge, Concord, Massachusetts

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